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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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PURE SCOTCH WHISKY

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No. 14,824 號四十二百八千四萬一第 日四十月九年十三緒光 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12TH, 1905. 四拜禮 號二十月十年五零百九千一英曆香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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FOR THE BATH, TOILET AND HOUSEHOLD.
An Elegant Preparation. Delicately Perfumed.
Promotes a healthy action of the skin, counteracts all effects of perspiration, and is as refreshing and invigorating to the system as a Turkish Bath.

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HE HONGKONG DISPENSARY
[a1342]

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"SPECIAL BLEND" WHISKY
A Blend of Selected Distillations of the Finest Scotch Whiskies.
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Apply to
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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$4.75 per cask ex Factory.
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$2.90 per bag ex Factory.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1905. [a1412]

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For further particulars apply to the Company.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [133]

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SURGEON DENTIST.
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TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
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THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.
37, Des Voeux Road CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1905. [2056]

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CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND SHIPPERS.
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Hongkong, 17th May, 1905. 122

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EMBROIDERIES, LACE, SHIRTS, PONGEES, GRASS LINEN, SHAWLS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BLANKETS, TRUNKS, BRONZE FURNITURE AND FANCY GOODS.
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Hongkong, 17th January, 1905. [1632]

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mitsui BUSSAN KAISHA (mitsui & CO.)

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LONDON BRANCH—34, LIME STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG BRANCH—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, 105 HONG KONG STREET.

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HAIG & HAIG, LD., DISTILLERS SINCE 1679.
3 Star, SPECIAL—The finest of all "Peg" WHISKIES at ... \$13.00
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Stop drinking rank, Smoky Stuff, because "it comes through the Soda."
Try HAIG & HAIG'S WHISKIES; pure, mellow matured, non-smoky, delicate flavor.
Once tried, preferred to all others. Sole Agents for Hongkong:
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WATSON'S (DUNDEE) No. "10" SCOTCH.

BOTTLED IN H. M. CUSTOMS DUNDEE.

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AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
(Crown Brand).
APOTHECARIES HALL, HONGKONG. [a138]

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THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST.

THE HIRANO MINERAL WATER CO., LD., KOBE.

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1905.

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2ND FLOOR—FURNISHING, UPHOLSTERY, CARPETS, BEDSTEADS. HOUSEHOLD LINEN, &c.
BY LADIES' COSTUMES, BLOUSES, SKIRTS, HATS, RAIN-ELEVATOR COATS, UMBRELLAS, SUNSHADES, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1905. [a136]

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THE FASHIONABLE WINES OF THE MOMENT ARE MOSELLES BOTH STILL AND SPARKLING; WE HAVE IN STOCK AT THE MOMENT—

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SPARKLING MOSELLE (CROWN LABEL) ... 38.00

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AYEE'S CHAMPIONSHIP TEN.
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PAPER FASTENERS; INK
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GUEST, WEDDING, and MENU
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Hongkong, 27th May, 1905. [a1289]

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A Tale of the Tientsin Massacre,
by Lise Boehm, ... 1.00
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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

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LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.
ESTABLISHED 1815.

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" * * *	20.00
" * *	16.75
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WHISKY, PALL MALL -	
" JOHN WALKER & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND -	12.50
" C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL BLEND	10.50
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HONGKONG AGENTS. 254

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THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

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Funds nearly
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BEFORE assuring elsewhere compare the Standard's rates with those of other Companies.

DODWELL & CO., LD., Agents.
[a1566-1]

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HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Dining accommodation for 300 persons.

131 Bedrooms.

Elegantly Furnished Reception Rooms.

Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for Hotel residents.

Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor.

Electric Lighting and Fans.

Every Comfort.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.

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Matron in attendance.

CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.

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A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.

Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.

Hot and Cold Water throughout.

Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if required).

Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.

Table D'Hôte at separate tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the—

MANAGER.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a1729]

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A FIRST CLASS HOTEL Situated near the Banks and Principal Offices.

Excellent Cuisine and Wines.

Large and lofty Rooms. Elegantly Furnished.

Hydraulic Elevator, hot and cold-water throughout.

Special Rates for Tourists.

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For Terms, apply to the

MANAGER.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [a4]

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MACAO.

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All comforts of a home.

A most pleasant resort for those desirous of a few days rest and quiet.

Comfortable accommodation for travellers paying a visit to the historical and picturesque colony of Macao.

Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.

One steamer (s.s. Heungshan), daily to and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from Canton, give easy communication with both these centres.

Cable Address—"BOAVISTA"

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-2411 THE MANAGER.

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On the British Concession.

MACAO HOTEL.

MACAO, CHINA.

In the Centre of the Praya Grande.

Both Hotels under experienced European Management.

Every Comfort and Convenience for Residents and Tourists.

WM. FARMER,
Proprietor.

[a2035]

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also Table of Yearly Approximate Averages

FOR 31 YEARS

FROM

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Price 32 Cash. On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, or Local Booksellers.

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MERCHANTS."BULL DOG"
LIGHT ALE.

THIS ALE, brewed expressly for ROBERT PORTER & Co., Limited, is bottled under a special system which enables the best characteristics of a good English Ale to be combined with extreme lightness of character and a practical FREEDOM FROM SEDIMENT, a result hitherto deemed unattainable.

Per Case 4 doz. qts. \$18 Per doz. qts. \$4.50
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SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ONLY communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.
All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
No anonymous signed communications are to be inserted.
Orders for extra copies of JAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for cash.
Telegraphic Address: P. W. S. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed.
Lester's
P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12

BIRTH.

On 11th October, at Victoria Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. A. C. FRANKLIN, a son.
HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEAUX ROAD CH.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 12th, 1905.

NEXT to the movement to boycott American products no feature of Chinese public life has been more noteworthy during the last twelve months than the growth of public sentiment against the construction of railways in China by foreign syndicates. We in Hongkong feel a particular interest in this matter because this sentiment apparently is responsible for the inability of the British and Chinese Corporation to arrive at a definite agreement with the authorities at Peking relative to that section of the projected Kowloon-Canton line which will run through Chinese territory to connect at the frontier with that section of the line for which our Colonial Government has made itself responsible. A week ago our Canton correspondent furnished us with a translation of a dispatch sent by Viceroy Suix to the Minister of Mines and Railways, in which His Excellency wrote: "I have repeatedly telegraphed to the Wai-wu-pu and also to SHENGO SHUEN-WAI requesting them to 'devise means to prevent this important railway falling entirely into the hands of foreigners.' It is absolutely necessary that the funds required for construction work should be raised by the Chinese themselves, in order to secure the right of control over the railway." The Viceroy further states that he has been instructed by the Wai-wu-pu, by telegram, "to hold firmly to the view he has taken." What the British and Chinese Corporation are asking for is the co-operation of local capitalists, but the Viceroy, "though un-

fortunately the provincial coffers are far from overflowing," is nevertheless insistent that "the huge sum" required for this 110 miles of railway should be subscribed by Chinese entirely. There is evidently also a strong desire existing among the Chinese interested in the projected Canton-Macao line to get rid of the agreement which provides that half the capital shall be subscribed by Portuguese subjects. It is suggested in the vernacular papers that the Chinese syndicate which undertook to find half the capital is impatient at the delay of the Portuguese syndicate in getting its share of the capital subscribed; but our information is that the Portuguese portion of the capital has already been subscribed in anticipation of the ratification of the agreement by the Government at Lisbon, and that the delay is entirely due to the procrastination of the Lisbon authorities. Be that as it may, an excuse has been afforded for an agitation to induce the Chinese Government to cancel the agreement, and to grant the concession up to the boundary of the Portuguese Colony to Chinese subjects exclusively. The success of the agitation for the cancellation of the concession granted to the American-China Development Company for the building of the great trunk line from Canton to Hankow has given an immense fillip to opposition to foreign enterprise all over the country. We note that the Kiangsi students, who are studying in Japan, having learnt that the Chinese capitalist who has obtained a concession for making a line from Kiukiang to Nanchang had obtained part of his capital from a foreign source, telegraphed to Peking requesting the cancellation of the concession. A compromise was suggested, but the students—the future tutors of the nation—insist on cancellation. In Chekiang the people are also expressing in memorials to the Throne their objection to the foreign control of railways in the province and requesting the cancellation of the concession granted in 1898 to a British Company for a line running from Soochow to Ningpo and passing through Hangchow. SHENGO KUNG-PAO, it is reported, has been instructed by the Throne to cancel the preliminary agreement. He appears to have given expression to the opinion that as seven years have elapsed since the agreement was made and the concessionaires have neither secured the capital nor surveyed the line the concession has already been forfeited! We suppose what SHENGO would advance the same agreement in the case of the Canton-Kowloon line, and perhaps has done so already. In the province of Shansi, SHENGO is being denounced in a memorial which is being prepared for presentation to the Throne, and the people of the province are supporting a movement, inaugurated in the neighbouring province of Kiangsu, to get the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Concession cancelled. As, however, we are glad to know, the construction of that line by the British and Chinese Corporation is well in hand, there is no possibility of the agitation in those provinces having a successful issue, though it may not unlikely cause the syndicate much trouble and annoyance.

This cry of "China for the Chinese" is a factor to be reckoned with by foreign syndicates having railway concessions in the country. The idea is evidently prevalent in the minds of the younger generation of Chinese that what Japan has accomplished China can likewise accomplish by the same methods. We can see in many directions the influence of the modern history of Japan on China, and the fact will not have passed unnoticed that it is the Chinese who have studied in Japan who are promoting not only this agitation against the foreign control of railways in Japan but many of the more laudable movements tending to the reform of the administration of the country. They have lived in Japan, have travelled over her network of railways, have learnt that though some of the trunk lines were built under the supervision of European engineers, no foreign syndicates supplied the capital and consequently none ever exercised control. Russian territorial aggrandisement in Manchuria taught "Young China" that the granting of railway concessions to foreign Powers was a menace to the integrity of the empire. The history of the Canton-Hankow concession enforced the lesson, and now we have throughout the country a public sentiment strongly antagonistic to the employment of foreign capital in any more railways. Many of the present efforts to procure the cancellation of concessions already granted will doubtless prove futile, but we shall probably have long to wait before we hear of another concession being granted by the Chinese Government.

A match between the *Empress of China* and the Y.M.C.A. football teams takes place this evening at Causeway Bay.

Captain S. Jorgensen asks us to state that he was not in command of the s.s. *Pekiti* at the time that vessel foundered off the Saldies on the 3rd ult. He handed over the command of that vessel on the 1st of August to the Captain who was in command at the time of the foundering of the vessel and had not been on board of her since the day he resigned.

An association football match has been arranged between the Y.M.C.A. and the Lusitano Football Club for Friday next, the 13th instant, at the Polo Ground, Kick-off at 5.15 p.m. The following will represent the Lusitano Club:—A. V. Barres (Capt.), A. J. V. Ribeiro, J. M. Sequeira, P. Roza, J. M. Vieta, R. Silva, C. M. Ribeiro, A. O. Barreiras, C. Ozeiro, E. Ozeiro and A. F. Rozario.

While a coolie was turning a truck on a turntable in front of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown on the Praya at Kowloon on Tuesday, two other coolies were observed pushing another truck towards him. They were warned to stop it, but probably did not hear, or perhaps did not heed the warning. Whatever the reason, the coolie manœuvring the first truck was caught between the two as they collided. His knee was broken and he was immediately removed to hospital.

The collieries near Mukden are regarded by Japan as a valuable asset. The Director of the Mining Bureau in Tokyo stated recently that the Fuchang Colliery was believed to be worth about 4,000,000,000 yen! The estimate he added was a mere supposition as no Japanese had thoroughly examined the colliery, but there could be no doubt that the mine was a good one. None of the collieries in Japan could compare with it. A sample of the worst quality was brought to Tokyo and found to be better than the first quality of Japanese coal.

The Union Church Literary Club opens its session this evening with a lecture by Dr. J. C. Thompson on "Chinese Surgery: its methods and appliances." The syllabus of lectures, papers, essays, debates, etc., for the coming session, which extends to March next, is even more attractive than those of previous sessions, and as the Club, now entering on the fourth year of its existence, has been steadily growing in popularity. The syllabus is attractive enough not only to maintain that growth but to ensure a large increase in the membership. The Rev. C. H. Hickling is the president, and Messrs. P. H. Holyoak and E. F. Auvott are the honorary secretaries.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club, Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., was elected Commodore of the Club vice the Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., who is absent on leave; and the following Committee, were elected:—Yacht Committee: the Hon. Dr. E. Clark, Messrs. E. A. Hanky, A. B. Rouse, H. P. Teoker, Captain Watkins and Commodore Williams; Boat Committee: Messrs. F. C. Barlow, E. W. Carpenter, G. G. Franklin, C. H. Gale, W. O. Kohler, and F. W. Warren. These gentlemen met last Friday and elected the General Committee of the club as follows:—Mr. H. E. Pollock, Commodore; Commodore Williams, Vice Commodore; Mr. E. W. Carpenter, the Hon. Dr. F. Clark, Messrs. G. G. Franklin, C. H. Gale, A. B. Rouse, F. W. Warren and Captain Watkins, R.E. Mr. H. Percy Smith was elected Secretary and Treasurer.

The detailed instructions for the Volunteer camp at Stonecutters Island have been published in a handy booklet form. Members are informed that the order regarding attendance at or leaving camp except in corps uniform will be enforced, while the usual precautions on the subject of photography are issued. Visitors to the camp will be permitted on Saturday afternoons; Sundays, all day; and other days from 4 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. There are a number of recognised guest nights: viz., October 14th, 15th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 28th, and 29th. Bathing in the sea is to be permitted from 6 a.m. to 12 noon. There will be a regular lunch service established, while on guest nights a lunch will take visitors back to Hongkong. The accommodation seems to be ample. Tents are provided as follows: 3 for officers' mess, 1 sleeping tent for each officer, 2 guards' tents, quartermaster's and ammunition store, 6 for staff sergeants and instructors, 1 for each N.C.O. and 3 for sergeants' mess, 1 for tailor's shop, with a matched mess and a matched canteen.

The following advice to the Japanese people has been given by Baron Shibusawa, one of the leading commercial authorities in the country:—"Under the present circumstances the people must not be wholly pessimistic. The national resources of Japan have not decreased. The money market is in a satisfactory condition and there are signs of foreign capital flowing in. Many new enterprises must necessarily be undertaken. Though the purchasing power at home may decrease, yet orders from abroad of Japanese goods are unmistakably increasing. Thus, if the nation strives to further cultivate the country's resources, the speedy redemption of the foreign debts and the further increase of the national wealth are not a difficult task. Korea and Manchuria are also rich in resources, the cultivation of which must necessarily be carried out by the people of Japan. The only thing to bear in mind is that Japan must not repeat the error into which she fell in conducting her finances after the China war, ten years ago, by unnecessarily extending the sphere of her business enterprises."

His Excellency the Governor will be "At Home" at Government House to-morrow the 13th inst., from 4.30 to 6.30 p.m.

Among the passengers leaving for Home on board the *Bayana* yesterday was Mr. Arthur Chapman, manager of rates and major in the H.K.V.C. He received a hearty send-off from his many friends.

STREET STABBING AFFAIRS.

ONE FATALITY.

Two stabbing incidents are reported as having occurred in town during Tuesday. The first occurred at a house in Third Street, West point, a Chinese Christian establishment in charge of Wong Kam. It appears that Wong objected to the introduction of women to the premises, and would not allow another Chinaman, Kung Fat, to enter with one. The second man, after an altercation, stabbed Wong in the right side with a knife and the sufferer had to be removed to the Government Civil Hospital. His assailant has escaped.

The second affair occurred in Des Vaux Road shortly after noon. As a Chinese boy from the Hongkong Hotel was walking along near the Harbour office, he was attacked by another native who ran a knife in his side and quickly despatched. The "boy" was taken to the Tung Wa Hospital, but refused to say who his assailant was, or why he attacked him. He succumbed to his injuries at 6 o'clock last night.

THE CANTON SENSATION.

Our Canton correspondent, writing on the 10th inst., says:—The Viceroy issued a proclamation yesterday which has since been copied and posted all over the city by the local authorities. The following is a literal translation of the proclamation:—

"This proclamation is issued to inform the people that Chao-Tung-Shang alias Chow-Wing-Yew, and the late Chao-Tit-Sai alias Chao-Kai-Chao, together with the former Hopps's Treasurers, Fu-Yung and Fu-Kwong, and others have misappropriated and stolen Government revenues to the extent of over two million and a half taels. The former clerk of the Hopps's registry department assisted Chao-Tung-Shang and the late Chao-Tit-Sai in falsifying the accounts of the treasury from Chao-Tit-Sai's treasurership right back to the time when Fu-Yung and Fu-Kwong were in office. He has rendered a false statement of accounts in a memorial to the government dividing the large profits between them. Chao-Tung-Shang took the largest share and misappropriated more money than the others. I have already brought the matter to the notice of the Throne and have received instructions to cashier and arrest Chao-Tung-Shang and have him tried in Court, also to make enquiries and seize all the properties belonging to Chao-Tung-Shang, Chao-Tit-Sai and others, and to dispose of same to make up the deficit caused by their dishonesty. I hereby notify all shops and firms in which Chao-Tung-Shang and others are partners and all those who have interests in which Chao-Tung-Shang has a share. Full particulars must be sent to me of all monies deposited by them or borrowed from them, and of all leasehold properties which have been purchased and are still owned in partnership with them.

"The monies must be handed over to me to make good the amounts misappropriated by them. I have already discovered that a pawnshop in Shap-pat-po in which Chao-Tung-Shang is a partner, has had the audacity to manipulate their books, tearing several leaves out, and making falsifications in them. Also that a large drug-firm named Kung Yik, in Kutchung street, have defaced or rubbed out important items in their account books. Such attempts to defraud the Government are daring, indeed. I have given orders to the Nanhai magistrate and to the prefect to have these two shops seized. I have in consequence ordered the Prefect and the Nanhai magistrate to post this proclamation in prominent places in the city as a warning to the gentry, merchants, traders, and the public in general, that if any of them are in partnership with Chao-Tung-Shang and others in any business whatsoever, or interested in any leasehold properties, the capital of which belongs to them either as managers, or as tenants of houses owned by them, or as having monies borrowed from them, all and every one must send a detailed statement of particulars to the prefect within five days from the publishing of this proclamation. The prefect will submit them to me and await my orders. You need not be afraid to forward your petition. I tell you honestly it will not involve the petitioner. But if any of you attempt to conceal such partnerships, interest, etc., or try to falsify books of account, I will cause the shop or firm to be seized, confiscated and sold, and will give 20 per cent. of the proceeds to the informant as an inducement to give information. I am investigating the Hopps's Treasury accounts and whatever I may say I will adhere to my words. I command you all to take notice of and abstain from disobeying this proclamation, thus avoiding repentance hereafter should it be discovered that you have disobeyed."

Various rumours are current here concerning Chao-Tung-Shang; it was even said yesterday that he had committed suicide in Shanghai (Tunkam); others say that Chao-Tung-Shang was detained by the Shanghai Taotai but was subsequently released at the request of the British Consul-General of that port. I have so far been unable to get confirmation of any of the above rumours.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTERS'S SERVICE.]

RUSSIA IN ASIA.

LONDON, 9th October.
It is reported that Russia will station 300,000 troops on the Chinese frontier after peace, partly because there is some apprehension of them joining the malcontents in Russia, and partly to intimidate the Chinese.

GERMAN SHIPPING IN THE FAR EAST.

LONDON, 9th October.
It is stated that the Hamburg-American and the Norddeutscher Lloyd contemplate starting lines in Far Eastern waters with a special view of combating Japanese competition on the Yangtze.

THE "LE MATIN" DISCLOSURES.

LONDON, 9th October.
It is believed that the articles published in *Le Matin* were inspired by M. Delcassé; they have caused a profound sensation in France, and tend to augment the animosity of France towards Germany; the English papers are sceptical as to Great Britain volunteering her support.

THE SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC.

LONDON, 9th October.
The traffic of the Suez Canal is free only in the daytime; it will not be free at night for another two days.

TANJONG PAGAR DOCK SHARES.

The Singapore *Free Press* of the 3rd inst., contains the following:—The notice given by the Colonial Office to the Tanjong Pagar Advisory Board in London that it was desired to expand the Company was received, we understand, on December 9th, 1904. On December 10th, and onwards, there appeared to be energetic efforts to buy shares locally and in London, on certain accounts, although it was not till Dec. 20 that the Secretary of the T. P. D. Company in Singapore was authorised to send out to shareholders a letter announcing the fact of the expansion, to take effect six months later. The shares were \$250 to \$350.50 about the time of the expiration of the 15th of Dec., made known to the Advisory Board in London, but not made public by the Board till twelve days later in Singapore. On the day of the announcement in Singapore, Dec. 21, there were buyers at \$300. This mysterious rise of 12½ per cent. in the price of the stock was due to the exceptional demand between Dec. 9 and Dec. 21. Nobody seems to know who were the buyers, whose operations had the effect of driving up the shares so smartly—a demand which continues till they now stand at \$470. Possibly it was by a sort of telepathic "coincidence," such as those the *Daily Graphic* is narrating at present, that impelled a number of unknown speculators, quite independent of each other, or of any ascertainable common motive, to buy Tanjong Pagar heavily for the rise. Some of the Advisory Board in London may not have been quite discreet, and some sharp business friends, hearing a whispered mention of the expansion may have decided on having a big flutter in Tanjong Pagar, just to get the better of their rashly communicative friends on, or in the confidence of, the Advisory Board in London, and, so to speak, "wipe the eye" of the Advisory Board and the unsuspecting Directors and shareholders. We dare say that the Advisory Board and the Directors will feel well pleased if any local premonitions of the result of the arbitration have the effect of again reducing the price of the shares to something like normal and so give the smart outside whom we suppose to be responsible for the "bull" speculation, a regular "Rowland for an Oliver."

PEACE AND STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES.

The securities most directly affected by the conclusion of the war, says the *Times*, were Japanese and Russian bonds, Chinese loans and Chinese companies. Japanese and Russian rose at once; Japanese about 1½ to 2 and Russians nearly 7, and the advance was maintained, and in the case of Japanese carried further. The greater advance in Russians was due partly to the dropping of the indemnity out of the terms of peace and partly to the fact that Russia's credit had suffered severely during the war, whereas that of Japan had improved materially, owing to the success with which she had conducted all operations—moral, military, and financial—the completeness of the victory she had won over her formidable adversary, and the eagerness with which three of the chief financial nations had subscribed to her latest loan. Consequently, though peace was in favour of both belligerents, it was more in favour of the one which had suffered most by the war. Moreover, market conditions were on the same side, since there were still some bears of Russians left, while Japanese bonds have long been in favour with bull speculators, whose realisations tended to offset the effect of the steady investment buying which has gone on since peace was assured. And Russians are also said to have received artificial support with a view to the placing of the big loan which the Tsar's Government will require in order to repair the damages of war. Chinese loans were all in strong demand on investment account, since it is generally anticipated that a great commercial awakening in China is the next item in the Far Eastern programme, and that this development will inevitably swell her revenues and improve her credit. Railway and other expansion is expected to proceed rapidly, hence the demand for Peking Syndicate issues and the shares of other trading and finance companies interested in China.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Boston Co.'s str. *Shawmut*, from Seattle, sailed from Shanghai on the 10th inst. for Manila and Hongkong.
The O. & O. str. *Optic*, which left here on the 12th Sept., arrived at San Francisco, her destination, on the 9th inst.
The Indo-China str. *Loisang*, from Calcutta and the Straits, left Singapore for this port on Tuesday, the 10th inst. at 5 p.m.
The C.P.E. str. *Athenia* arrived at Kobe at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, the 10th inst., and left again at 10 p.m. same day via Nagasaki for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at noon on Saturday, the 14th inst.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, 11th October.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUNISH JUDGE).

HOTEL METROPOLE LTD. v. S. NEWMAN.
This action was brought by the Hotel Metropole, Limited, Shanghai, against S. Newman, of the Silver Grill, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong, to recover \$217.55 for board and lodging obtained by defendant. Mr. Hays appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. Hett for defendant.
Mr. R. F. Chester Master, solicitor, stated that the firm of Messrs. Johnston, Stokes and Master received instructions from the Hotel Metropole, Limited, Shanghai, to commence proceedings against defendant for the recovery of the amount claimed. Witness saw Mr. Newman some months ago, who said he was unable to pay them, but would do so as soon as he could. The money had not been paid.
Cross-examined—He had seen the I. O. U. produced. The money was due for board, lodging and refreshment. He could not say how much was due for board and lodging and how much for refreshment.

You don't know whether or not defendant did have board or lodgings at the Hotel Metropole Hotel or even whether that is his signature?—He admitted to me he had signed an I. O. U. for lodging.

You could not swear that he had board and lodging?—No.
His Lordship (to Mr. Hett)—They can't differentiate between board and lodging and refreshment any more than you. There is the statement by the witness that he admitted it. It won't do any harm to have judgment against you.

Mr. Hett—I think it will, and for that reason I appear here to-day. I saw his wife who talks to me he is coming back shortly.

His Lordship—I can't take an I. O. U. as evidence.

Mr. Hays—If that can't be proved to be his signature the document is absolutely worthless.

His Lordship—I don't suppose I can go into the box (laughter). I happen to know his signature.

Mr. Hett—The business is still being carried on in his name. If they get judgment they would execute at once. I should like to avoid that. The man is coming back. If your Lordship would give judgment and, say, give us a fortnight.

Mr. Hays objected.
His Lordship—Judgment with costs.

POLICE COURT.

Wednesday, 11th October.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE).

MORE TROUBLE ON THE "ANDROMEDA."
Captain Martin of the sailing ship *Andromeda* charged C. Struttman and A. Koch with disobeying his lawful orders on board the said ship in the harbour on the 10th instant.

His Worship—Did you disobey the captain's lawful orders?

Defendants—Yes, your Worship.
Captain Martin, sworn, said the defendants were able seamen. On Tuesday morning he ordered them to "turn to." They said they would not do any more work on the ship.

His Worship (to defendants)—Do you wish to ask any questions?

Koch—Why didn't you allow me to speak when I wished to make a complaint?

Witness—I did, but found your complaint so trivial that I had to send you away.

Struttman—Why didn't you chase Newman away when he asked for your protection? He swore at me, and then ran to you.

Witness—He did not.

Koch informed his Worship that he was subject to the same ill-treatment from the chief officer as before. He went to the captain to claim his protection, but was chased away.

Struttman—I have two witnesses to prove that the mate swore at me.

His Worship—Do you wish to call them?

Struttman—Yes, sir.

His Worship—Very well, I will adjourn the case till to-morrow. You will remain in goal to-night.

BEFORE MR. G. N. ORME (SECOND POLICE MAGISTRATE).

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Chau Tai was charged with attempting to murder Detective Lai Kan Tuk in the harbour on the 2nd instant.

Mr. O. to Kong Sing appeared for the defendant, who pleaded not guilty.

The evidence led was similar to that published in our last issue under the heading: "The Harbour Shooting Affair."

In cross-examination Mr. Kong Sing asked the detective how he recognised the defendant.

The reply was that he recognised him because he had his jacket off, and he could see his face. He could not recognise any of the other men present because they were in dark clothes.

Mr. Kong Sing in addressing his Worship contended that there was nothing in the evidence to connect the defendant with the affair. The detective stated that it was dark and he could not see anyone at the time of shooting. If he could not see it was impossible that he could recognise the defendant.

His Worship reserved his decision until to-day.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 11th at 12.5 p.m. The barometer has risen slightly at all stations.
Pressure is highest over the E. coast of China, and lowest over the Southern Philippines and adjacent waters.
Gradients are slight, and from N.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.
Forecast.—Moderate N.E. winds; fine.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

10th October.

It has now come to light that a man named She-Ching-Kuk, who had a grievance against Chan-Tung-Sang, is the informer in the case. He was formerly a clerk in the Hoppo's Yamen and has recently sent a petition to the Viceroy giving details and proofs as to how the monies were misappropriated. It is said that one of the most important charges contained in the petition is that of selling passports to students, artisans and others desirous of going to the United States, and that as much as \$2,000 each had been paid for them. It is rumoured that Lee-cher, alias Li-Lum-Kwai, formerly Hoppo's deputy, is involved in this charge.

REORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY.

It is said that Capt. Tyler, formerly in charge of the reclamation works here, and Coast Inspector of the I. M. C. service, has been appointed to the rank of Chinese admiral and that the task of reorganizing the navy has been entrusted to him.

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS. Deputy-commissioner Schmidt left Canton yesterday by the *Hankow* for a two years' holiday at home. His many friends here gave him an enthusiastic send-off.

MACAO.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Macao, 10th October.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The Electric Company is making excellent progress with their work. The power house is almost completed; the poles in the streets are nearly all fixed up; and if things go on as smoothly as they are at present we shall soon have our old city lighted up by electricity. Better late than never! I hear that the streets will be lighted by incandescent lamps; are lights will only be used in the Avenida and the Public Garden. Many private residences were to have installations, but owing to the prohibitive cost, some people have already changed their minds.

THE PROJECTED CANTON-MACAO RAILWAY.

Some two years ago the people of Macao were full of hope that Macao would soon be connected with the interior of China by railway, but this cherished hope has faded almost to the vanishing point. The Chinese syndicate have already subscribed their moiety of the capital, and are waiting for the Portuguese Government to begin the work. Unless our Government act promptly in the matter I am very much afraid that the Chinese will monopolize the whole line. In that case the terminus will be beyond the Portuguese territory, and I hear that it will be somewhere near Passaleto. An influential gentleman of this city took a good deal of trouble in the formation of the syndicate and the raising of the capital. What is now required is the approval of the terms of the agreement by the Government. The dilatoriness of the Government has become notorious.

THE HARBOUR WORK.

The long-pending project of the dredging of the harbour is still *ad actum* quo; nothing definite is yet known as to when it will be commenced. Perhaps we shall hear something when the Director of Public Works, Senhor Abreu Nunes, returns to the Colony. I hear that his return is expected in November.

A BIG FIRE.

Yesterday, just after midnight, the Monte Fort fired two guns as a fire signal. A very big blaze was soon to be seen in Chinatown, and it turned out that a joss stick shop was burning. The shop was full of inflammable goods, and the flames spread rapidly to the two adjoining shops, dealing in preserved fruits. The glare could be seen even at Green Island and Lappa. I am told that the shops were all insured for \$8,000. A Chinese woman of 24 years was burned to death.

A TRAGIC DEATH.

On Wednesday last at noon a soldier of the Flora division, doing sentry duty at the Gunpowder Magazine near the Gaia hill, was found dead; shot through the heart. It was probably a case of suicide. The deceased had some family trouble, and this act was perpetrated after the receipt of some letters from home.

TRAVESSA DO PAIVA.

Something should be done by the Commandant of the Police with regard to the ricksha traffic along this street. About a fortnight ago two ladies were going down this street in their rickshas, when suddenly a policeman pounced on one of the coolies and began to strike him. This act somewhat frightened the ladies, and on one of them inquiring the cause of this sudden assault on her coolie, she was told that the police have orders not to allow any ricksha with one coolie to go down this street. This was, however, not the case, and a complaint having been lodged against the policeman in question, he was punished for being over zealous. I offer the suggestion that the Commandant should place an intelligent European policeman to do duty there to avoid a repetition of annoyances of this kind.

We have received a copy of the Tokyo *Puck*. The principal cartoon, entitled "The Premier's Nightmare," depicts the affrighted premier confronted by the ghosts of soldiers and sailors angrily protesting against the terms of the Treaty of Peace. It is certainly a good specimen of the cartoonist's art. The "frontispiece" (which in a Japanese publication is on the last page) gives the portraits of fifteen "peaceful warriors" and the English text informs us that "the Japan-Russia war was conducted with disgrace to Japan; for the wiping away of it the nation is dependent upon the endeavours of these persons." *Puck* is certainly an interesting publication, and its principal cartoons are sufficiently meritorious to command for the publication an extensive circulation in Japan.

DES VŒUX ROAD FIRE INQUIRY.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

10th October.

At the Magistrate's yesterday afternoon Mr. F. A. Hazeland continued the inquiry into the circumstances connected with the fire which occurred at the Cheong Lee Furniture Shop, 29 and 31 Des Vœux Road, on the 9th ultimo.

As before, Mr. H. W. Looker (of Messrs. Duason, Looker and Deacon) represented the Insurance Companies interested, and Mr. R. A. Harding appeared for the owner of the premises. Mr. Harding called as a witness, San Man Sim. He said he was lessee of Nos. 29 and 31 Des Vœux Road. At the date of the fire all the rent had been paid up to September. He also collected the rents of his adjoining houses. He visited the Cheong Lee on the afternoon before the fire, and went to the first floor where he saw the master of the shop. The first floor was stocked with goods, which were stacked nearly up to the ceiling. Projecting from the walls there were shelves on which goods were stacked. Witness did not visit the second floor on the same date, but he went there about a fortnight previously. On that occasion there was a good deal of stock stacked on the floor, and as on the first floor, shelves carrying goods projected from the wall. There was a room on the second floor containing some boxes in which were silk, vases and silverware. When he visited the premises a fortnight before the fire they were fully stocked. He saw the ground floor the day before the fire and would say that it, and the first floor, was then fully stocked.

Cross-examined.—Under the lease the rent of the Cheong Lee shop should be paid on the first day of each month. Witness usually collected himself, and fourteen days before the fire went to collect the rent for September.

Mr. Looker.—Fourteen days before the fire would be the 27th August, and according to your own showing, the rent was not then due. Witness.—I went there to collect it.

His Worship.—Oh, no. You don't go to collect rent before it is due. Don't talk nonsense.

Mr. Looker.—Did you get the rent?

Witness.—No.

Mr. Looker.—Was it due?

Witness.—Yes.

Mr. Looker.—Why didn't he pay it then?

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HIS WORSHIP DECIDED NOT TO ADMIT THE EVIDENCE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

10th October.

The witness continuing said the premises of the shop were quite new; he asked to be shown the insurance. He went as a customer, and on his last visit bought goods there. The master was not present, but Lau Mak Lin said he had a share in the shop. The furniture in the Cheong Lee shop was mostly European.

The inquiry was further adjourned till Tuesday.

"FOUR THOUSAND YEARS OF JOHN CHINAMAN."

This was the title of a lecture delivered to the members of the Y.M.C.A. at their Rooms last night by Mr. J. Dyer Ball. Dealing with their origin, Mr. Ball said we first knew about the Chinese about 4,700 years ago, but where they came from was not known, at least with certainty. The mythology of the Chinese preceded their real history, then came the legendary history. The practice of agriculture and the use of wheeled vehicles commenced about this time, during the reign of Wang Ti, whose dominions extended as far South as the Yangtze. No one had even attempted to wrest the honour of the discovery of porcelain, lacquer ware and the manufacture of silk from the Chinese, and it was the wife of Wang Ti (B.C. 2,676) who was said to have first reared silk worms. The next period was the Golden Age, during which roads were made and vessels built for the first time. The idea of boats is said to have originated from the study of leaves floating upon water. Chopticks also came into use during this period, when the Chinese did not exceed more than two millions; in fact the Chinese population never numbered more than 60 millions until the end of the 17th century. The Yellow River and the province of Honan were brought under cultivation in the Golden Age, but other parts of China were over-run by wild beasts. The Chinese were not the first people to inhabit that great land, but they either tried to drive out the aborigines or took them into their own body politic. At the period of the development of human beings was so honest in China that nothing was stolen and all one had to do to keep a man prisoner was to draw a circle round him and he was confined. As in ancient Peru and Mexico knotted cords were used at this time instead of writing, but they advanced in due course to the knotted stick method of conveying their ideas, picture writing, and finally to writing on paper. In the next era, Feudalism prevailed and the people were constantly at war with each other. This strife was succeeded by the rise of Greater China. The principal figure at this time was Tsunshih-hwang-ti, styled the Napoleon of China. He built the great wall and constructed canals and roads, some of which exist to this day. This monarch is not beloved by the Chinese because he destroyed all the classic works, as he wished to construct the empire anew with himself as the first emperor. Buddhism was introduced about A.D. 61. The lecturer expressed the opinion that it was absurd to attempt to estimate the number of Buddhists in the world as the number in China could not be calculated, owing to the fact that many followed several forms of religion at the same time. The lecturer dwelt on the literature of China and the illustrations period when the country was enjoying a civilisation at the time that Europe was wrapt in ignorance. The leading events in the country's history were sketched by Mr. Ball, who concluded his interesting lecture by a reference to the abatement of the anti-foreign feeling.

GERMAN POSTAL CHANGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

10th October.

The German Post Office gives notice that from the 1st of October the stamps at present in use will cease to be put in circulation and new values in dollar currency will be issued at the German Post offices in China and the Kiautschow District.

At the same time a new letter post tariff will come into force, the principal deviations from the present ones of which are: that all taxes are to be fixed in dollar currency only and that the present rates of 3, 5 and 19 Pfennigs are to be reduced to 1, 2 and 4 cents.

As for other valuations the present mode will be applied viz, the Mark amounts will be converted at the rate of 2 Marks for \$1—part amounts of 1 cent not being counted.

The present postage stamps in the hands of the public may be used up to end of December 1905 at the tariff in Mark currency at present in force. Up to the same date the German Post offices in China and Kiautschow are instructed to exchange old values against new ones. Particulars as to rates of exchange may be obtained on application at the Post Office.—P. & T. Times.

For multitudes of young people there is no home, only a place to sleep in.—The British Weekly.

The existence of a permanent "scold" is a reflection on the intelligence, as well as the heart of her husband; while a judicious and well-timed purchase of a jeweller's may often become a real form of life insurance.—ARNOLD BENNETT in the English Illustrated.

If you wish for truth, you must give freedom; there must be neither taxation nor tyranny. It is human to desire liberty, and the yoked human creature does not express his genuine opinions.—ELIOT in the Reform.

JAPAN COTTON SPINNING INDUSTRY.

UNPRECEDENTED PROSPERITY.

The prosperity of the cotton spinning industry during the first six months of the current year is described as having been unprecedented. The demand for cotton yarn largely increased owing to the requirements of the Army, but the activity of the export trade is also responsible in no small degree for the extraordinary prosperity of the industry. The profits of the spinning companies have been augmented all the more on account of the fact that despite the good prices realized for the yarn exported, the cost of raw cotton has remained lower than usual. The highest dividend declared for the half-year is by the Settsu Cotton Spinning Company at the rate of 36 per cent. The Miye, Kishiwada, Wakayama, Amagashi, and Karashiki Companies have all shown dividends amounting to more than 30 per cent. All the other spinners have also declared dividends from 10 to 29 per cent. The average rate of dividend on the total paid-up capital of all the cotton spinning companies in Japan during the first half of this year corresponds to 17 per cent, which as compared with 6.6 per cent. for the first-half and 8.5 per cent. for the second-half of last year, is more than double.

At the end of June last the number of cotton spinning companies throughout the country was 37 with the aggregate paid-up capital amounting to Yen 32,907,000. As to the total number of spindles, there were 1,204,786 rings and 83,060 mules. The total consumption of raw cotton during the period under review aggregated 25,191,295 *kegans*, which, classified according to the places of production, were as follows:—

	<i>kegans</i>
Indian cotton	19,781,105
American cotton	7,875,679
China cotton	4,971,584
Egyptian cotton	427,552
Assam and Suigon cotton	53,266
Japanese cotton	1,824
Others	200,145
	25,191,295

The total quantity of yarn manufactured during the half-year amounted to 452,362 bales (of 300 *kins* each) or 135,708,600 *kins* in weight. Out of this 314,955 bales, or 94,486,500 *kins*, were absorbed by domestic consumption while 137,746 bales, or 41,233,800 *kins*, were exported. In other words, about 70 per cent. of the total production was taken up for domestic use, while 20 per cent. was available for export. From this it would seem that the quotations of cotton yarn are chiefly influenced by the requirements at home.

The quantity and value of yarn exported, divided into its destinations are:—

	<i>kins</i>	yen
China	36,876,202	14,716,470
Hongkong	1,094,000	452,216
Korea	3,131,927	1,556,895
The Philippines	529,550	269,393
Others	1,135	
	41,632,874	16,785,863

The export distributed into the months was as follows:—

	<i>kins</i>	yen
January	8,141,800	3,587,754
February	7,453,385	3,356,602
March	7,691,925	3,132,995
April	6,765,118	2,779,131
May	7,133,363	2,896,559
June	4,446,263	1,842,810
	41,632,874	16,785,863

Altogether the spinning industry in Japan enjoyed extraordinary prosperity during the year ended June last, and there are indications that similar conditions are likely to continue for the remainder of the year, as it is reported, for instance, that the sale of the whole production of the Kanaguchi Spinning Company for the year has already been contracted for.—*Japan Chronicle*.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

OFFICIAL TEXT.

The following is the official text of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance Treaty, as issued by the Foreign Office in Tokyo:—

PREAMBLE.

The Governments of Japan and Great Britain being desirous of replacing the Agreement concluded between them on the 30th January, 1902, by fresh stipulations have agreed upon the following Articles, which have for their object:—

(a) The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India;

(b) The preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China;

(c) The maintenance of the territorial rights of the High Contracting Parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India, and the defence of their special interests in the said regions.

Article I.—It is agreed that whenever, in the opinion of either Japan or Great Britain, the rights and interests referred to in the preamble of this Agreement are in jeopardy, the two Governments shall jointly and severally take such measures as they may deem necessary to safeguard those mentioned rights or interests.

Article II.—If by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any other Power or Powers, the High Contracting Parties should be involved in war in defence of the territorial rights or special interests mentioned in the preamble of this Agreement, the other Contracting Party will at once come to the assistance of its ally, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

Article III.—Japan possessing paramount political, military, and economic interests in Korea, Great Britain recognizes the right of Japan to take such measures of guidance, control, and protection in Korea as she may deem proper and necessary to safeguard and advance those interests, provided always that such

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Hongkong, 2nd October, 1905.

